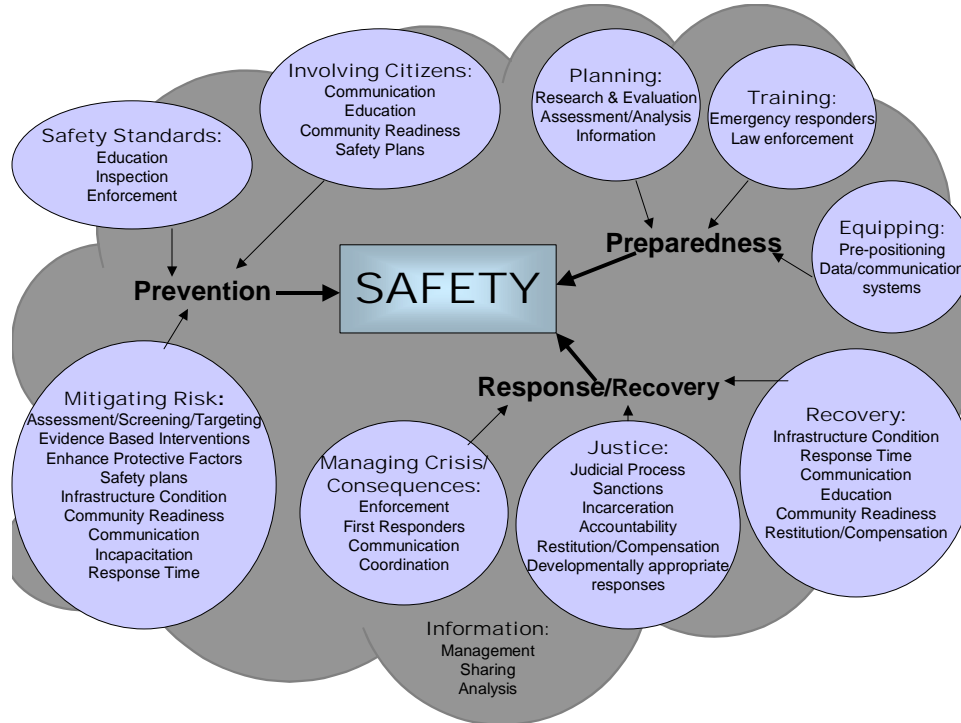


Improve the Safety of People and Property Tollgate #3

1. Map of Causal Factors



2. List key indicators of success and high-level purchase strategies. Please note if changes have been made from Tollgate #2.

INDICATORS

- **Reduced preventable loss of life, injury, or property due to criminal activities, accidents, and natural or man-made disasters.**
 - Property & violent crimes per 1,000 population (WASPC)
 - Drinking driver fatalities per 1 billion vehicle miles (WTSC)
 - Injury hospitalizations (unintentional) per 100,000 population (DOH)
 - Direct insured property/casualty losses (OIC) – *limited to property/casualty since Tollgate 2 to simplify reporting*
- **Increased emergency response readiness.**
 - Percent of K-12 students in schools with geo-mapping completed (OSPI)
 - State residents per emergency responder (police/fire/EMT) (CJTC, Fire Marshal, DOH)
 - Percent of population living in areas with Citizen Corps Councils (WCNCS)
 - Percent of population with Community Emergency Response Training (WCNCS)

- Percent of needed personal protective equipment available to emergency responders (EMD)
- **Increased citizen confidence of their safety within their communities.**
 - Responses to state population survey re awareness of crimes in neighborhood (OFM) – *changed since Tollgate 2 to use anticipated available data.*

HIGH-LEVEL PURCHASE STRATEGIES:

PREVENTION

- **SAFETY STANDARDS**
 - License drivers and regulate driver safety.
 - Regulate professionals who affect public safety.
 - Enforce codes (e.g. building, traffic) and safety requirements.
- **INVOLVING CITIZENS**
 - Enable, motivate, and educate citizens to prevent crime, fires, and accidents, and prepare for disasters.
 - Equip and engage crime victims to avoid further victimization of themselves and others.
- **MITIGATING RISK**
 - Confine dangerous offenders.
 - Provide rehabilitation services to offenders.
 - Re-integrate offenders into communities successfully after release.
 - Engage in directed patrol on transportation routes and in communities.
 - Provide effective, targeted crime prevention services.
 - Treat substance abuse and/or mental illness.
 - Improve infrastructure safety (e.g. lights, speed bumps, road and building design).
 - Reduce population and construction in areas at high risk of natural disaster.
 - Manage public lands and other property to reduce fire and other hazards.
 - Market and reward prevention investments and activities.

PREPAREDNESS

- **PLANNING**
 - Collect, analyze, and share criminal intelligence, hazard data, and community risk information.
 - Assess threats to public safety, natural resources, and critical infrastructure.
 - Plan for response to emergencies and disasters, including interagency coordination.
 - Ensure interoperability of communication and information systems.

- Evaluate prevention, intervention, and response strategies.
- EQUIPPING
 - Equip emergency responders.
 - Equip law enforcement professionals.
 - Place emergency equipment in public places for public use.
 - Provide interoperable emergency communications.
- TRAINING
 - Train emergency responders.
 - Train law enforcement professionals in crime prevention and response.
 - Train citizens, including business sector, in disaster preparedness.
 - Train supplemental (reserve) “surge” resources (e.g. National Guard, medical reserves).
 - Conduct exercises, drills.

RESPONSE/RECOVERY

- MANAGING CRISIS/CONSEQUENCES
 - Respond to accidents, fires, disasters, crimes, threats, and other emergencies.
 - Mobilize multi-jurisdiction responses to large-scale emergencies.
 - Investigate crimes, accidents, fires, and disasters.
 - Apprehend criminal offenders.
 - Remove children and vulnerable adults from abusive environments.
- JUSTICE
 - Adjudicate criminal charges.
 - Punish criminal offenders.
 - Require offenders to make restitution to victims and communities.
 - Civilly commit dangerous persons for treatment.
- RECOVERY
 - Assist and compensate victims of crimes and disasters.
 - Restore infrastructure (better than pre-event).
 - Eliminate repetitive property losses.
 - Provide safe permanent placements for victims of abuse.
 - Treat civilly committed persons.
 - Apply lessons learned from events to improve prevention and preparedness.

3. Based on agency budget submittals, agency responses to targeted budget instructions, and other research since Tollgate #2 please answer the following questions:

A. What one or two new ideas suggested by your team or agencies appear most worth pursuing to improve results or reduce costs?

1. Make more effective use of prison capacity and reduce cost by:

- Incorporating risk to reoffend into adult felony sentencing grid.
 - Reducing seriousness levels of some property offenses.
 - Increasing use of alternatives to confinement.
 - Increasing eligibility for “good time” release at 50% of sentence.
- Our purchase list assumes a 5% reduction in prison costs through a 5% reduction in population (approx. 850 of 17,000) due to such sentencing policy revisions.

2. Convert sex offender civil commitment from inpatient to outpatient program by:

- Closing Special Commitment Center on McNeil Island (converting beds to prison use) and restricting use of two Secure Community Treatment Facilities.
- Providing treatment in community settings, with offenders living in their own housing, subject to intensive supervision.

3. Move driver licensing to a risk-based model to improve results. May cost more or less than current model (but can be funded through license fees). Work on this should start in FY 05 but implementation can’t be assumed before FY 07. As a starting point, DOL has requested \$272,000 for FY 06 to evaluate the effect of driver fitness on safety.

4. Use E-911 revenue for a broader range of emergency response. Currently these funds, from a tax on land and cell phones, can be used only to improve and operate 911 dispatch systems. We’ll explore current uses and whether diversion to other emergency-response-related activities would do more for the result.

B. What changes in government operations, or in state law, are necessary to implement these new ideas?

1. Statutory changes required for prison savings. Retroactivity will dramatically increase them in the near term by requiring release of current inmates.
2. Statutory changes required for sex offender program changes. Highly controversial.
3. Statutory and DOL business process changes required for risk-based licensing.
4. Statutory changes required for more flexible use of E-911 revenues.